

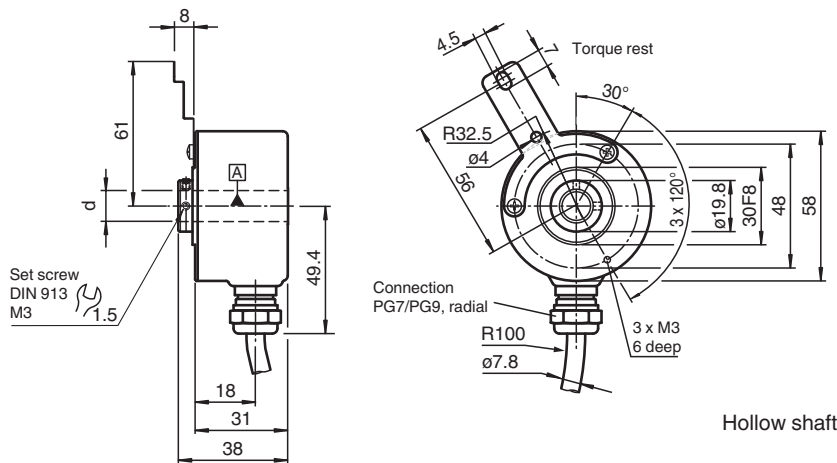
General Purpose Incremental Encoder RHI58N-*****X



- Industrial standard housing $\varnothing 58$ mm
- Up to 5000 ppr
- Hollow shaft
- 10 V ... 30 V with RS 422 interface



Dimensions



Technical Data

General specifications

Detection type	photoelectric sampling
Pulse count	max. 5000

Functional safety related parameters

MTTF _d	140 a
Mission Time (T _M)	20 a
L ₁₀	70 E+9 at 6000 rpm
Diagnostic Coverage (DC)	0 %

Electrical specifications

Operating voltage	U _B	10 ... 30 V DC
No-load supply current	I ₀	max. 50 mA

Output

Output type	RS 422, incremental
Load current	max. per channel 20 mA , conditionally short-circuit proof (not with U _b), reverse polarity protected
Output frequency	max. 200 kHz
Rise time	100 ns

Release date: 2022-04-21 | Date of issue: 2022-12-12 | Filename: t10713_eng.pdf

Refer to "General Notes Relating to Pepperl+Fuchs Product Information".

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Technical Data

Connection		
Cable		Ø7.8 mm, 6 x 2 x 0.14 mm ² , 1 m
Standard conformity		
Degree of protection		DIN EN 60529, IP54
Climatic testing		DIN EN 60068-2-78 , no moisture condensation
Emitted interference		EN 61000-6-4:2007/A1:2011
Noise immunity		EN 61000-6-2:2005
Shock resistance		DIN EN 60068-2-27, 100 g, 3 ms
Vibration resistance		DIN EN 60068-2-6, 10 g, 10 ... 2000 Hz
Approvals and certificates		
UL approval		cULus Listed, General Purpose, Class 2 Power Source
Ambient conditions		
Operating temperature		
Glass disk		-5 ... 80 °C (23 ... 176 °F) , movable cable -20 ... 80 °C (-4 ... 176 °F), fixed cable
Plastic disk		-5 ... 60 °C (23 ... 140 °F) , movable cable -20 ... 60 °C (-4 ... 140 °F), fixed cable
Storage temperature		
Glass disk		-40 ... 85 °C (-40 ... 185 °F)
Plastic disk		-40 ... 70 °C (-40 ... 158 °F)
Mechanical specifications		
Material		
Housing		powder coated aluminum
Flange		3.1645 aluminum
Shaft		Stainless steel 1.4305 / AISI 303
Mass		approx. 290 g
Rotational speed		max. 6000 min ⁻¹
Moment of inertia		≤ 40 gcm ²
Starting torque		≤ 1.5 Ncm
Shaft load		
Angle offset		1 °
Axial offset		max. 1 mm

Function

Compatibility says it all for this incremental rotary encoder. All six output channels are fitted for this incremental rotary encoder. It can thus be used universally in many different applications. Focussing on the designs that are most often required has allowed us to offer rapid availability at an attractive price. Usually the pulse disk is designed in plastic up to 1500 pulses. Beyond that, glass is used. This incremental rotary encoder is available as hollow shaft design with a shaft Ø10 mm or Ø12 mm. The rotary encoder is held in place by an included torque rest. The electrical connection is made with a cable connector.

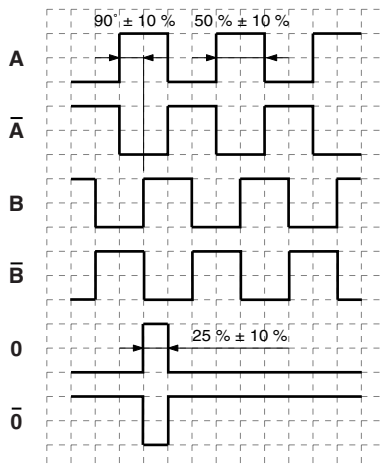
Connection

Signal	Cable
GND	White
U _b	Brown
A	Green
B	Grey
\bar{A}	Yellow
\bar{B}	Pink
0	Blue
$\bar{0}$	Red
U _b Sens *)	Violet *)
GND Sens *)	Black *)
Screen	-

*) only for devices with 5 V supply and RS 422 interface

Operation

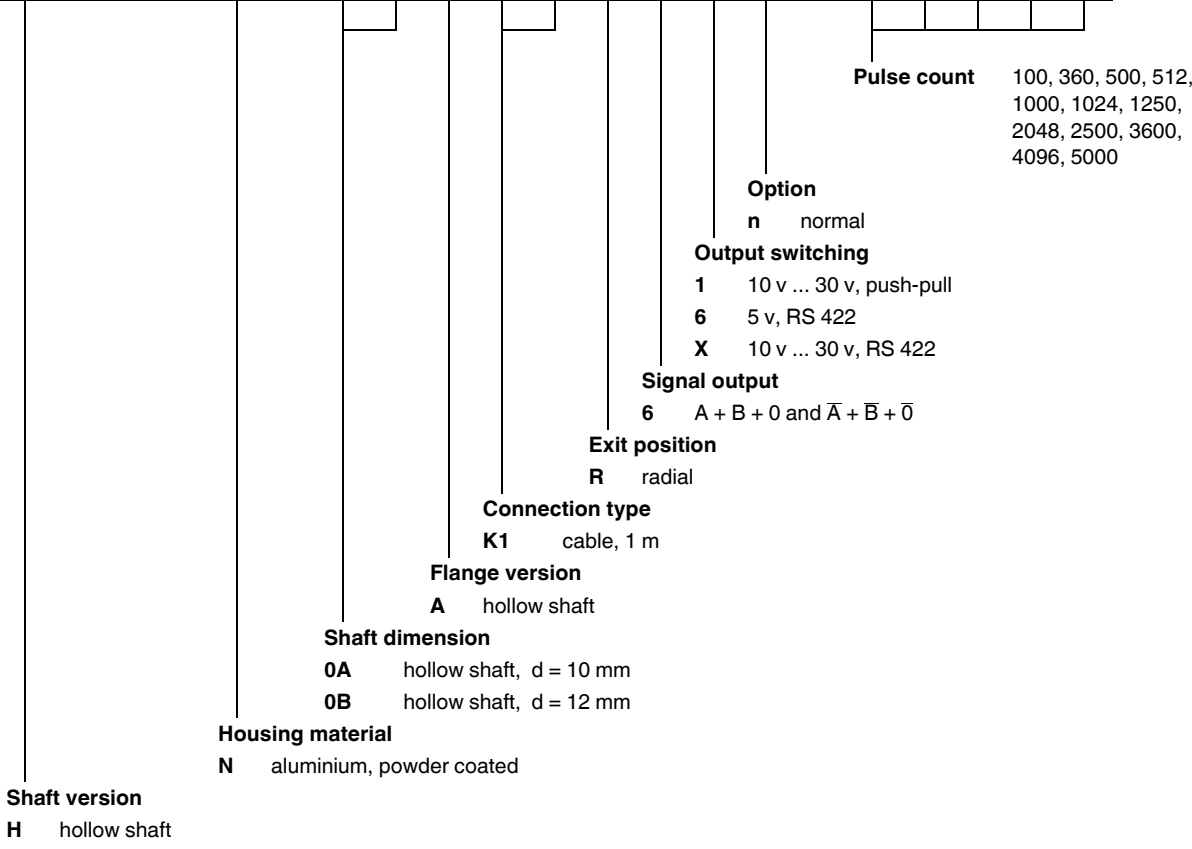
Signal outputs



⊙ cw - with view onto the shaft clamping ring

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Order code



Installation

Anti-interference measures

The use of highly sophisticated microelectronics requires a consistently implemented anti-interference and wiring concept. This becomes all the more important the more compact the constructions are and the higher the demands are on the performance of modern machines.

The following installation instructions and proposals apply for "normal industrial environments". There is no ideal solution for all interfering environments.

When the following measures are applied, the encoder should be in perfect working order:

- Termination of the serial line with a 120 Ω resistor (between Receive/Transmit and Receive/Transmit) at the beginning and end of the serial line (e. g. the control and the last encoder).
- The wiring of the encoder should be laid at a large distance to energy lines which could cause interferences.
- Cable cross-section of the screen at least 4 mm².
- Cable cross-section at least 0,14 mm².
- The wiring of the screen and 0 V should be arranged radially, if and when possible.
- Do not kink or jam the cables.
- Adhere to the minimum bending radius as given in the data sheet and avoid tensile as well as shearing load.

Operating instructions

Every encoder manufactured by Pepperl+Fuchs leaves the factory in a perfect condition. In order to ensure this quality as well as a faultless operation, the following specifications have to be taken into consideration:

- Avoid any impact on the housing and in particular on the encoder shaft as well as the axial and radial overload of the encoder shaft.
- The accuracy and service life of the encoder is guaranteed only, if a suitable coupling is used.
- The operating voltage for the encoder and the follow-up device (e. g. control) has to be switched on and off simultaneously.
- Any wiring work has to be carried out with the system in a dead condition.
- The maximum operating voltages must not be exceeded. The devices have to be operated at extra-low safety voltage.

Notes on connecting the electric screening

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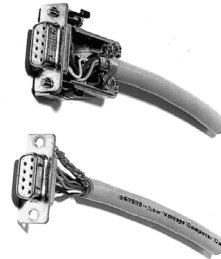
The immunity to interference of a plant depends on the correct screening. In this field installation faults occur frequently. Often the screen is applied to one side only, and is then soldered to the earthing terminal with a wire, which is a valid procedure in LF engineering. However, in case of EMC the rules of HF engineering apply.

One basic goal in HF engineering is to pass the HF energy to earth at an impedance as low as possible as otherwise energy would discharge into the cable. A low impedance is achieved by a large-surface connection to metal surfaces.

The following instructions have to be observed:

- Apply the screen on both sides to a "common earth" in a large surface, if there is no risk of equipotential currents.
- The screen has to be passed behind the insulation and has to be clamped on a large surface below the tension relief.
- In case of cable connections to screw-type terminals, the tension relief has to be connected to an earthed surface.
- If plugs are used, metallised plugs only should be fitted (such as sub D plugs with metallised housing). Please observe the direct connection of the tension relief to the housing.

Advantage:	metallised connector, shield
relief	clamped with the strain clamp
Disadvantage:	soldering shield on

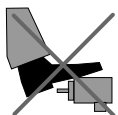


Safety instructions

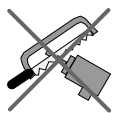
Please observe the national safety and accident prevention regulations as well as the subsequent safety instructions in these operating instructions when working on encoders.

If failures cannot be remedied, the device has to be shut down and has to be secured against accidental operation. Repairs may be carried out only by the manufacturer. Entry into and modifications of the device are not permissible.

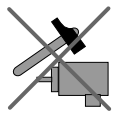
Tighten the clamping ring only, if a shaft has been fitted in the area of the clamping ring (hollow shaft encoders). Tighten all screws and plug connectors prior to operating the encoder.



Do not stand on the encoder!



Do not remachine the drive shaft!



Avoid impact!



Do not remachine the housing!

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